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VIRGINIA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

DAME ANNE ARGALL of Higham Hill, Walthamstow, county Essex, widow. Will 30 December 1638; proved 26 March 1639. To every of my younger sons and to every of my daughters 10s. each for rings. To poor of Walthamstow 40s. It has pleased God to liberally provide for my younger children. I give all the rest and residue of my goods, chattels and estate to my eldest son Sir William Rowe of Walthamstowe aforesaid Knight, sole executor. Witnesses: John Herne, Wm Freeman, John Farmer. *Harvey*, 44.

[Anne Argall, daughter of John Cheyney, Esq., of Chesham Boys Buckinghamshire, married first, William Rowe, and secondly, in 1599, Reginald Argall, of Lincolns Inn, gent., brother of Sir Samuel Argall, Governor of Virginia.]

THOMAS BROADHURST of Clecton, county Salop. Will proved 26 February 1619. To poor of Broomsgrove £4. To my son Thomas Broadhurst one Phates walling (sic) in vpwich. To him also £100 if then living. If he be not then the Phate to my two daughters eldest sons if they have any. And for want of sons the eldest daughter of either and the £100 to my daughter Jane's children. To said daughter Jane £100. After her to her children. To her also half my household stuff, the rest to my daughter Elizabeth. Residue to John Pardoe saving the lease of this house and land in Clecton this I give to Thomas Pardoe my daughter's son and to Johane Pardoe my daughter's daughter. John Pardoe sole Executor. *Soame*, 10

[Thos Broadhurst, no doubt of the same family as Walter and Hugh Brodhurst, of Westmoreland Co., Va., who were sons of Wm. Brodhurst, gent., of Lilleshall, Shropshire.]

[EDWARD] BURWELL. Directions taken from my brother Burwell being upon his sick bed 18 October 1626. He desireth that his children may be educated in the fear of God "to which

purpose I leave my estate to my wife to be disposed of as she shall think fit—so long as she doth kepe hereslf unmarried." My sister Sheafe to take my eldest daughter as her servant as she has promised. I commend my daughter Elizabeth to my sister Wingate in the same manner. I entreat my lord Bruce to consider my faithful service and manner of my death and be a good lord to my wife and children. My brother Wingate to be an Overseer and with him my Brother Henry Beadles, Mr. Edward Blofield, Ed. Burwell, John Orpin, Clerke, Edward Wingate. 9 November 1626 emt com to Dorothea Burwell. *Hele*, 126.

(The probate act styles him, Edward Burwell, Houghton Park, Arupthill, Bedfordshire.)

[He was the father of Lewis Burwell, the emigrant to Virginia. See Keith's *Ancestry of Bemiamin Harrison*, 34, 35.]

EDMOND CHAMBERLEYNE of Malgersbury, county Gloucester Esqre. Will 12 April 1634; proved 8 May 1634. To my daughter Grace £1200 to be paid out of the first moneys received by the Sale of my parsonage of Norton in the county of the City of Gloucester. Said parsonage to be forwith sold by executors. To Charles trinder £100. My son Edmond shall have out of the lease of the parsonage of Stow £20 per annum until the estate of Hannes tent shall come in possession. To Church of Stow £10. To poor of Stow £5 to be distributed by my wife. To Henry Chilmead £10. To Anne Hellinger £10. I make my wife my son John and Charles Trinder executors. My wife shall have the use of all my goods for her life and then the same shall come to my said son John. Witnesses: Jo: Chamberlayne, Henry Chiltmead, Robt. Keeble, Edmd Ockey. *Seager*, 40.

[The 1683 Visitation of Gloucestershire gives as second son of Edmund Chamberlayne of Maugersbury "Thomas, of Virginia, who married Mary, daughter of Abraham Wood of Virginia". This Thomas Chamberlayne settled in Henrico County, and as he was evidently a hard drinker and a man of violent temper he makes frequent appearance in the court records. He had married the daughter of one of the leading men in Virginia, and had the opportunity to acquire a prominent place in his county, which he failed to attain. He first appears in the year the extant records of Henrico begin, 1677, as an opponent of the Baconian party, who had been pillaged by some of Bacon's adherents and who were disposed to persecute the ex-"rebels." On

Dec. 1, 1677, Charles Roberts deposed that he heard the Thomas Chamberlayne (who in 1678 and perhaps earlier, was a justice of the county) threaten to disarm Mr. John Pygott because he had been one of Bacon's officers. On the same date Joseph Ekin deposed that Mr. Chamberlayne, about July last, desired his neighbors to come to his house and that the deponent saw Mr. Pygott give Mr. Chamberlayne two scabbards and two sword hilts; but he would not swear there were blades in the scabbards because he did not see them.

About the same time Judith Randolph testified that, at the house of John Sturdevant she heard John Pygott swear and wish God damn men that would not pledge the juice and quintessence of Bacon, and Mr. Chamberlayne said he could as soon pledge the Devil and left the room in a passion.

On Dec. 1st, 1677, was recorded a note of things taken from Mr. Thomas Chamberlayne "in the rebellious times," viz: a set of curtains, one large chest, two beds, two bolsters, one large feather pillow, one pair blankets, one rug, one pair sheets, one "fine canvas tester," three guns, one whole beef, four turkeys, one washing tub, one small shovel, two or three books, two men servants from the house and three from the landing; sworn to have been taken by William Clark and his company.

In April 1678, Thomas Chamberlayne was commissioned sheriff of Henrico, and in April 1679, he made an agreement to pay 1200 lbs tobacco for the erection of a frame house, forty feet long, twenty feet wide, two stories with outside chimneys. In June 1679, he began to get into trouble. In that month William Puckett deposed that Major Chamberlayne came to his and John Puckett's house, and in conversation in regard to some tobacco plants he had taken up and which they claimed, he said that John Puckett was a blockhead, and a son of a —, and John Puckett said that his mother was no more a ——— than Chamberlayne's was, and then Chamberlayne asked him if he compared himself to him, and took up a hatchet and said, if he said another word he would find his heart. About this time Thomas Chamberlayne was several times prosecuted by the grand jury for being drunk and fighting. It should be stated however, that in that hard-drinking time an indictment for being drunk might have been a little mortifying; but evidently was not especially disgraceful. There were too many in the same box. Chamberlayne's behavior, however, became too offensive for the Governor and Council to stand, and on April 30, 1679, they suspended him from his place as one of the justices of the county court. "It having been shown by many witnesses that he had highly and contemptuously offended the said court."

There is on record a deed Feb. 1686-7 from Thomas Chamberlayne and Mary his wife, daughter of Major General Abraham Wood, conveying to George Archer and Joseph Royall land which had been devised them by General Wood. By deed dated July 18, 1675, recorded June 28, 1678, Major General Abraham Wood had conveyed land to Thos. Chamberlayne.

In Aug. 1687, is a deposition stating that Major Thomas Chamberlayne had abused Thomas Bott and called him a rogue.

In June 1685, Mr. Humphrey Chamberlayne (doubtless a brother of Thomas) was presented for stripping off his upper clothes, and standing in the road near the Court House with his sword drawn, and other misdemeanors, and attempting to break jail; and attempted to excuse himself as being a stranger and ignorant of the laws; but the Court imposed a fine, thinking no stranger could be so ignorant, especially "an English gentleman." He appealed to the General Court, with Thos. Chamberlayne as security, but in Dec. 1685, probably not finding Virginia congenial, put up his name at the Court House door as "intending for Eng-

land." About this time Thomas Chamberlayne was also tried for riotous behavior, resisting arrest and damaging the jail. The last mention of this roistering gentleman in the Henrico records is on May 16, 1692, when having been imprisoned, he violently broke jail, and was again arrested and tried.

Soon afterwards he removed to Charles City County, and under the sobering effect of years evidently subsided into a sedate and respectable citizen for he was a member of the House of Burgesses for that county in 1695. As the records of Charles City for that period have been destroyed, we know nothing of his will or children, but he was not the ancestor of the Chamberlaynes of New Kent, Richmond, etc., who descend from a later emigrant, William Chamberlayne of Herefordshire.

As stated above the Visitation of Gloucestershire, 1683, identified Thos. Chamberlayne of Virginia. This has been published with additions in the annual report of the "Chamberlain Association of America" 1806-1907, pp. 70-81. (Omitting earlier generations)—Sir Thomas Chamberlayne of Prestbury, Gloucestershire, Ambassador from Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Elizabeth to several courts, died in the latter end of Elizabeth's reign. By his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Ludington, he had (2d son) Edward Chamberlayne of Mangersbury, high sheriff of Gloucestershire in the 39th Elizabeth, who died April 29, 1634, and was the testator above. By his second wife Grace, daughter of John Strangeways, of Melbury, Dorset, he had Edmund Chamberlayne, of Mangersbury, who died 1676. A long abstract of the Catter's will is given in the Annual Report referred to. His tomb at Stow bears this epitaph "Here lyeth Interred the Body of Colonel Edmund Chamberlayne, who departed this life 11 day of April 1676." He married Eleanor daughter of Humphrey Colles, of Clotteslad, Gloucestershire, and had a number of children among them, Edmund, who succeeded, Thomas, of Virginia, and Humphrey (doubtless the one who appears in the Henrico records), who was left land at Abbots Leigh, Somerset, and who in 1676 had three children.]

JOHN CODRINGTON of the Inner Temple London Esquier. Will 19 November 1622; proved 23 May 1623. All my plate jewels household stuff, cattle and chattels whatsoever about my house at Codrington to my wife Jane. To her also all my right in the Manor of Codrington and Rectory of Wapley and all my lands and tenements in Erlingham county Gloucester and unexpired term of lease granted to me by Christopher Stoakes gent. To poor of Wapley and Codrington 40s. My wife Jane sole executrix. My friend Vnton Croke Overseer. To him a gold ring To Mrs. Cheshire for pains taken in my sickness 20s. To her daughter Margaret 10s. To her daughter Silvester 10s. To Vnton Croke my best bar gowne. *Swann, 44*
Witness: V. Croke.

[From a branch of the ancient family of Codrington, of Codrington, descended the two Christopher Codringtons, who were governors of Barbadoes, and of Henningham Codrington who married about 1701, Dr. Paul Carrington of Barbadoes and died Jan. 28, 1744-5, aged 69 years, leaving a son, George Carrington, who emigrated to Virginia.]

MARY DIGGES of Chilham Castle, County Kent, virgin, youngest daughter of Sir Dudley Digges Knight, late Master of the Rolls, deceased. Will 4 May 1643; proved 23 May 1643. To be buried in vault in Chilham built by my father. To poor of Chilham £5. To Bridge 40s. To each of my brothers £100. To Brother in law Arnold Brayning Esqre £140. To kinsman Richard Thornchill Esqre £50. To Mr. Francis Lovelace £10. To Dame Frances ye Lady of Sir Thomas Baker Knight £10. To sister in law Mary Diggs wife of my Eldest Brother Thomas Digges £20. To sister Elizabeth Brayning wife of Arnold Brayning £20. To sister Ann wife of Anthony Hammond Esq my jewels. To Joan Lovell my maid servant £20. Executor: Anthony Hammond my Brother in law. Witnesses: Paull Stroud, John Stroud. Sentence. Parties Anthony Hammon and Thomas Diggs of Chilham, Edward Diggs gent, Leonard Diggs, gent and Herbert Diggs gent Brothers. *Archdeaconry of Canterbury Liber*, 1643, No. 35.

[Mary Digges. A sister of Edward Digges, Governor of Virginia.]

GAWEN GROSVENOR of Sutton Coldfield, county Warwick. Will 12 March 1625; proved 24 October 1626. To poor of Sutton Coldfield £10. To my daughter Katherine Grosvenor £333. 6s. 8d over and above the 1000 marks which I have appointed to be raised for her, so as she marry with the assent of Fowke Grosvenor her brother, Thomas Corbin her brother in law and with the assent of my kinsman Walter Grosvenor of Tetnall, Walter Payton, and Edward Newman gent, or any two or three of them (her brother Fowke being one of the two or three) To George Corbyn my godson £20. To my daughter Winifrid Corbyn my watch. To Judith Grosvenor my cosen Walter Grosvenor's wife £5 for a ring. To my cosen Judith Newman my table diamond ring. To either of my sisters Hester Thornebury and Uenys Francke £5 apeece. To William Newman £20. To Raphe Cooper my servant the house (now in occupation of Nicholas Evans) in Sutton for his life. To Barbara Lec £5. To the rest of my servants 20s. apeece. Residue to my said son Fowke Grosvenor sole executor. Thomas Corbyn, Walter Grosvenor, Walter Payton and Edward Newman Overseers.

To my said son Thomas Corbyn £10 for his pains and the rest of my Overseers £5 for their pains. "These being witnesses" (not any named) *Hele*, 140

[The testator, whose name Gawen or Gawin has been borne by many descendants in Virginia, was descended from a family of Gravenor in Shropshire. Full pedigrees of various branches of the family may be found in Vols. IV, V, and VI, of the *Herald and Genealogist*. Adam de Gravenor was living in Shropshire in the time of Edward I, and from him the line is traced to the testator. Pedigrees of the family are entered in the Staffordshire Visitation of 1583 and 1619. John Grosvenor of Bushbury, Staffordshire, married Rose, daughter and heiress of John Clayton, of Harwood Parva Lancashire, and had a son Walter Grosvenor, of Bushbury, who married Joyce, 3d daughter of Roger Fowke, of Gunston. They were the parents of the testator, Gawen Grosvenor, of Sutton Coldfield, who was aged 53 at the Visitation of 1619, and who married Dorothy, daughter of George Pudsey, of Langley, in the County of Warwick, Esq. Gawen and Dorothy Grosvenor had issue: (1) Fulke, (2) Job, "non compos mentis," (3) Gawen, (4) Winifred, eldest daughter, who married in 1620, Thomas Corbyn, of Corbyn's Hall, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, Eng., (4) Catherine. The will of Thomas Corbin, who married Winifred Grosvenor, and whose third son Henry came to Virginia, is printed in this Magazine XVII, 401. An old manuscript, quoted in the *Herald and Genealogist* gives these minute details of the birth of Winifred (Grosvenor) Corbin. "Winifrede Gravenour was born ye 29 of April being Monday between 7 & 8 of ye Clock in ye morning, 1605, in ye 3d year of King James."

The Pudseys of Warwickshire can be traced to the old Yorkshire family of that name, and, through intermarriages are descended from various other distinguished families of Yorkshire.]